

A NEW GENUS—PREMANUS—AND SPECIES OF MEXICAN  
LEAFHOPPER RELATED TO OMANANA  
(Homoptera, Cicadellidae)

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**Premanus** new genus

Related to *Omanana*. The vertex is short and broad, roundedly produced but appearing parallel margined. The vertex is distinctly depressed just above margin, the margin being emphasized by the depressed line. The first anteapical cell is quite short, the second is long. The male plates are long and tapered at apex as in *Osbornellus*. The aedeagus is simple and not composed of paired structures as in *Omanana*.

Genotype *Premanus hebatus* DeLong.

This genus seems to be somewhat intermediate between *Osbornellus* and *Omanana*, but in general appearance it resembles the latter more closely.

**Premanus hebatus** DeLong, new species

In general form and appearance resembling *Omanana* but with distinct vertex, color pattern and genitalia. Length 6-7 mm.

Vertex produced, rather broadly rounded, more than twice as wide between eyes at base as median length.

Color pale brown with dark brown markings. The ocelli are white between which in the female is a pale broken line. In the male there are only faint traces of this line. Just above ocelli is a black transverse band interrupted by a pale depressed transverse line. On basal half of vertex there is a round black spot next either eye and a broad longitudinal spot either side of middle. Pronotum irrorate with dark brown. Scutellum pale brown with a white dash surrounded with dark brown in each basal angle, the apex, midway on each side between these, and one either side of middle on anterior margin equidistant from the spots in basal angle and from each other. Elytra smoky, veins dark brown and with a few white areolar spots. Spots along costa and apical margin dark brown. Face black with traces of pale arcs and a white band below ocelli in female.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment gradually produced from each basal angle to form a rather broad, produced medium tooth at center which is slightly notched at apex. Male plates long

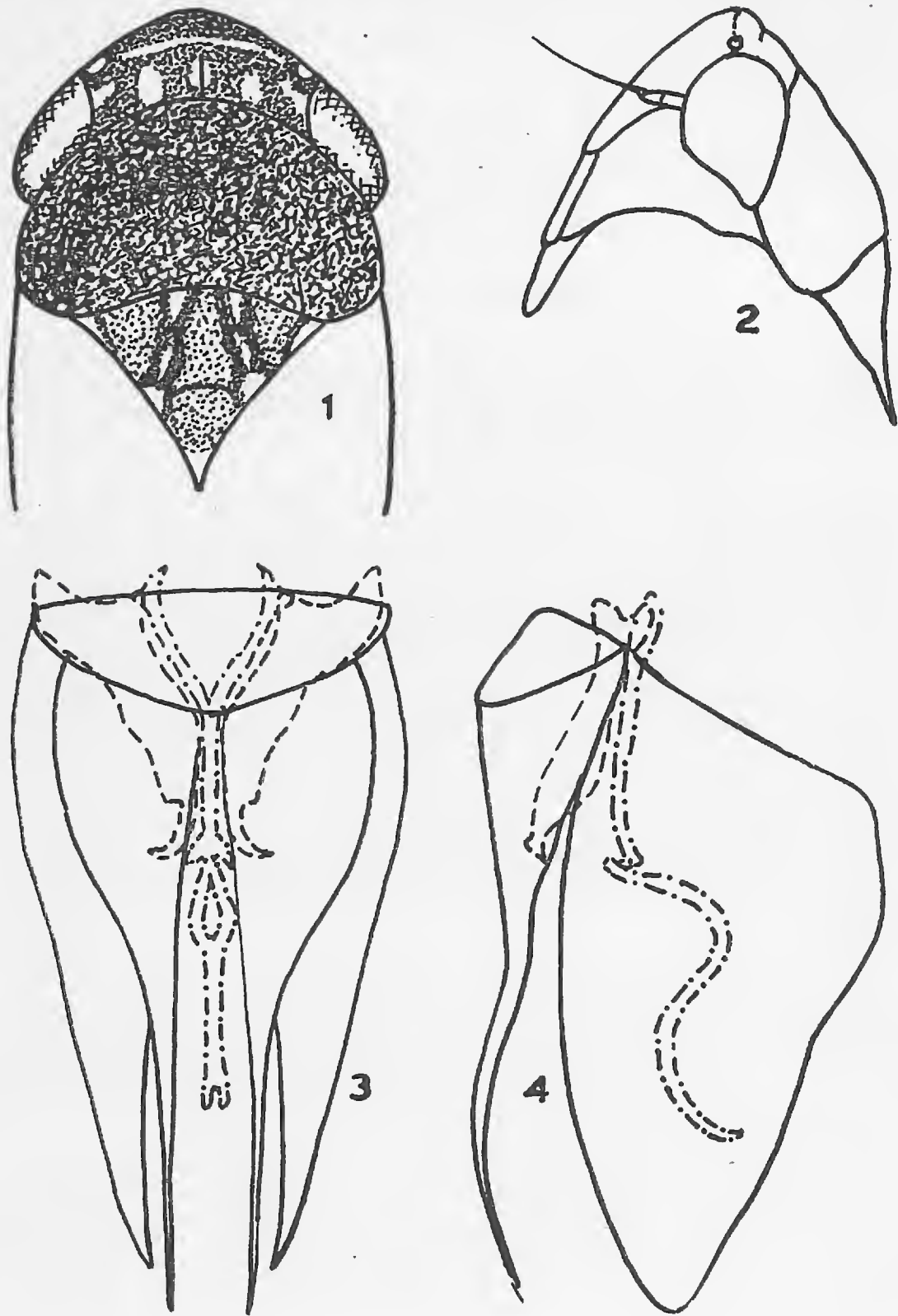


PLATE I

PREMANUS HEBATUS DELONG

Fig. 1. Dorsal view of head and pronotum. 2. Lateral view of head and pronotum. 3. Ventral view of male genitalia. 4. Lateral view of male genitalia.

with apical half slender and tapered. Style long, apical fifth slender, finger-like, curved outwardly with pointed apex. Aedeagus long, slender, with apex slightly bifid. In lateral view the aedeagus form an S-curve.

*Holotype* male and *allotype* female collected at TAMAZ-UNCHALE, S. L. P., November 16, 1938, by J. S. Caldwell.

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## UNBIDDEN HOUSE GUESTS

Unbidden House Guests. By Hugo Hartnack. Hartnack Publishing Co., Tacoma, Wash. 226+62+112+160 pp., illus., 1943. Price \$12.00, plus 20c postage.

This is Volume I of a comprehensive two-volume handbook on household pests. It is written in four parts, the first of which considers the more general features of the biology and ecology of household pests and their control. Part two takes up plants, both as pests themselves like the wood-rotting fungi, and in their relation to animal pests. Parts three and four treat respectively of the invertebrates and the vertebrates, but exclusive of the insects, which are reserved for the second volume. Insects, however, loom very large in this first volume in connection with the introductory section on general principles and in relation with household plants and vertebrates; moreover, 92 pages in the section on invertebrates are devoted to crustaceans, myriapods, and arachnids, which come under the perview of the practical if not of the theoretical entomologist!

Dr. Hartnack's ideal is that of a unified science of the plant and animal ecology of the household. He insists that one's first step should be an understanding of the habitat relationships involved, and that only then is one in a position to effect control measures that are more than palliative and temporary in effect.

Among some of the more unusual topics treated in the book may be mentioned sections on the origin of housepests, the climate of the house, the identification of pests by means of the traces they leave behind them of themselves and their activities, the decay of cadavers, and keratin or hair-eating pests. In addition there are, of course, the extensive materials on life-habits and methods of prevention and control that one expects such a book to provide. Like its predecessor, "202 Common Household Pests," the present work is amply illustrated and indexed and printed on the best enameled paper. This attractive book should be available to all who are interested in or have occasion to advise others on problems related to the flora and fauna of the household. May the reception accorded it warrant its author in completing his second volume!—MELVILLE H. HATCH.